will be reported, but gave their consent to allow it

to be offered, reserving their right to oppose it in the

bringing forward any proposition looking to a recog-

nition or an interference in behalf of the revolution-

ists now warring against the Spanish Government.

Mr. Dawes, the chairman of the House Elections

Committee, at the request of the members is now

engaged in preparing a report on the Georgia case,

in which one contestant has Gen. Meade's certificate,

and the other Gov. Bullock's. When finished and

approved it will be reported to the House.

day. Four days for argument will be allowed each

MAdditional testimony was taken to-day by the Re-

construction Committee relative to Mississippi af-

fairs. It appears that a portion of the people favor a

Territorial Government instead of the present Pro-

The Ways and Means Committee met to-day for

the purpose of considering the amendments to be of-

fered to the Tariff bill when it comes up for consid-

eration in the Committee of the Whole, but adjourned

without deciding upon any particular amendment

to be offered. The Senate Finance Committee had a

short session to-day, but nothing definite was done

respecting the various financial and banking meas-

The Pacific Railway people charge that if there

are lobbyists about Congress there are black

mailers likewise. They to-day placed on the

desks of all the members an abusive

libel on the company building the Kansas

Pacific Railway, in anticipation of the coming up of

the bill fixing the terminus of their subsidy at Chey-

enne. One of these legislative footpads wants a

million out of the Company, the others would take

Channey N. Snow, one of the proprietors of The

National Intelligencer of this city, and a railroad man

of large experience, was to-day appointed by the

President a commissioner to examine the Pacific

The vacancy in the list of ten brigadier-generals in

the regular army, occasioned by the retiring of Gen.

Hooker several weeks ago, has not been filled, and

the death of Gen. Rousseau in New-Orleans last night,

leaves only eight officers of that rank now in the ser-

Supervisor Creery, of the Louisiana District, is

still in the city engaged in the investigation of frauds

recently discovered by him in that State, He will

return to New-Orleans in a few days. The Rosen-

certified from the Circuit of New-York to the Su-

preme Court of the United States, will soon be ar-

gued. The Scleet Committee examining into the

alleged frauds in the State of New-York has already taken testimony enough to make 800 printed octavo

The committee appointed by the conference of cit-

zens from different parts of Virginia, which met at

Richmond, Dec. 31, arrived here to-day. It consists

Roberts of Washington County, W. S. Owen of Hali-

fax, John B. Baldwin of Augusta, James Nelson of

object of the committee in visiting Washington is to

ascertain the best terms on which Virginia can be restored to the Union. The action of the committee

will conclude nothing, as it is to be submitted to a

convention of delegates elected by the people, pro-

posed to be held in Richmond on the 10th of Febru-

ary. The committee had a preliminary meeting to-

ner, although the programme is considered settled. The Committee will rewain in permanent organization, keeping a querum of their body here until something is accomplished for the relief of the State. They have pledged themselves to allow no discouraging or untoward events to deter them from the earnest and persistent pursuit of this object in view. No changes will be made in the Committee, a letter having been received from Windham Robertson that although detained he would seen arrive here. The Committee will meet to-morrow at 3 o'clock, and remain in full session until Wednesday of next week, when, prob-

session until Wednesday of next week, when, probably, all but a quorum will go home, with the under-

ing the State.
Fifty Internal Revenue storckeepers were appoint-

meeting to-day. Gen. Francis P. B'air, jr., had an interview with

XLTH CONGRESS-THIRD SESSION.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) presented a joint

resolution of the Legislature of Vermont in relation to reciprocity of trade with Canada, upon which he said he

lesired to make some remarks hereafter. The resolu-

tion takes the ground that the matter should be regula-

ted by Congress instead of by treaty.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa), the Senate

On motion of Mr. HARLAN (kep., 10 was, the Schatcock up. amended, and passed the bill to regulate the appointment of a Recorder of Deeds and Warden of the Jail in the District of Columbia.

Mr. RICE (Rep., Ark.) introduced a bill to create a new Judicial District in Kentucky.

Mr. PATTERSON (Rep., N. H.) introduced a bill to repeal the Usury laws in the Postrict of Columbia, and a bill relating to judicial proceedings in the District of Columbia.

bill relating to judicial proceedings in the District of Columbia.

THE PRICE AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

Mr. SPENCER (Rep., Aia.) introduced a bill to regulate the price, and encourage the production of cotton in the United States. The bill provides that after the 1st of July next the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to purchase all raw cotton grown after the passage of this bill, when the same shall be delivered at any railway station making direct running communication with the port of New-York, at 20 cents per pound for Upland and 20 cents for Sea Island; provided it be in good merchantable order and put up in bales of 400 pounds each. The purchases are to be made through the Internal Revenue officers. Cotton so sold shall be exempt from tax; but if sold to other parties than agents of the United States, shall pay a tax of three cents per pound. The cotton purchased by the Government shall be sold in New-York at a price not less than five cents per pound in advance of the purchase price, not reckoning the expenses of transportation, storage, &c., as part of the latter; but manufacturers of cotton within the United States shall be allowed a drawback of 24 cents per pound upon all cotton used by them; and a full report of all transactions under the foregoing provisions shall be laid before Congress at the commencement of every regular session.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public ande,

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1869.

the President this morning.

night, at which they formally organized. The pro-

of the State in prosecution of their inquiries.

Railroad, in place of Cornelius Wendell, resigned.

ures which have been referred to them.

any sum from \$2,000 to \$200.

visional Government.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY-THE SENATORIAL CON-TESTS-MR. SEWARD'S DANISH PURCHASE-CONSOLIDATION OF ARMY BUREAUS-THE NAVAJOE INDIANS-GEN. BANKS'S HATTIAN BILL-ELECTION FRAUDS-PROGRAMME OF THE VIRGINIA COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 8, 1869. In the Senate to-day the proceedings were unimportant. Mr. Spencer of Alabama introduced a remarkable bill proposing that the Government shall become a factor for all the eotton raised in the country. At 1 o'clock the Sue Murphy case was again taken up, and the usual long debate ensued, Mr. Hendricks leading off in favor of the claim, and Mr. Conkling and Mr. Frelinghuysen following in opposition. Mr. Wilson called up the House bill to relieve the political disabilities of R. W. Best and Samuel Phillips, of North Carolina. Mr. Howard desired to know whether these gentlemen had shown sufficient signs of repentance to warrant this favor, when Mr. Abbott created much amusement by replying that they had voted for Gen. Grant. The bill was passed, and the Senate then adjourned until Monday.

This was private bill day in the House. The Postal Committee controlled the floor, and a number of bills of a private character were reported by its Chairman, and disposed of. The West Point Appropriation bill was passed, with but slight alteration, as reported from the Committee, A motion to adjourn over till Monday was adopted by a close vote. This is looked upon as a triumph over the jobbers. The last two hours of the session were occupied in Committee of the Whole on the President's Message. Jenckes's Civil Service bill was made the topic of dis cussion, by Logan leading off in a long speech against the measure. He said it was creating a system obnoxious to everything democratic, and could not be tolerated in a republican government like ours. Jenekes replied in support of his bill, and was followed by others on both sides of the question.

The greatest interest is manifested here touching the Senatorial elections in the States of Maine, New-York, Indiana, and Missouri. The result in the Republican caucus in Maine was a complete surprise It was generally understood among Senator Morrill's friends that he would be reflected. Hamlin's strength surprised all. It is intimated that Fessenden's friendship for Morrill is the cause of the opposition to him. The news from Albany has startled the New-York delegation. Before Monday next half the delegation will be on the ground and participate in the fight. Telegrams are passing between this point and Albany hourly. The Morgan men do not seem as sanguine as they did before the election of

The question of the Danish Islands purchase has become one of the main topics of discussion here. The view of this matter taken by some of the prominent Senators is, that the main question is to know whether the action of Congress has not been so completely anticipated by the Executive branch of the Government that Congress is placed in a very embarrassing condition. The questions thus involved in this treaty are at this time the subject of the most thorough investigation by the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who keep secret certain of the most important documents of the case. It has been ascertained that one of the most serious difficulties which arise out of this Danish affair relates to the vote of the people of St. Thomas and St. Johns. Mr. Seward, as it is well known, sent Dr. Hawley to the Danish Island to influence the people there, and the Navy Department at the same time Dr. Hawley. The object of the latter's mission to make a thorough canvass of those people, to show them the advantages they had in transferring their allegiance to the United States, and by explanations and promises to influence them to make the transfer. As it is well known, the St. Thomas people, understanding through him and Admiral Palmer the advantages they would derive from the transfer, and eeedings were confined to a general exchange of supported by the population of free negroes, who were views, delivered in a colloquial and informal manthe vote was carried by an overwhelming majority After the vote was taken, the Danish Government acting in accordance with the understanding previously arrived at between the United States and Denmark, declared in the most solemn manner that those people were set free and by their own will ceased to be a part of the Danish territory. The question now asked by Congressmen is, what is now the status of those islands, and shall the United States oblige Denmark to take back populations whom she assented to let free from their allegiance after a negotiation with the United States which lasted three years ? This is one of the many serious questions involved in the Danish purchase.

The House Military Committee have written an official letter to the Secretary of War, asking that some of the prominent staff and general officers of the army who can be temporarily relieved from other duty in addition to these stationed in this city, may be allowed to appear before that Committee, from day to day, polong as necessary for the purpose of consultation on a project for reducing the expenses of the army by the consolidation of some of the Staff Bureaus. The Committee desire to obtain the views of the oldest and most-experienced officers of the army upon the advisability of the movement and the best means of carrying it out. Members of the Committee believe that some of the following bureaus should be consolidated, and the enpernumerary officers either fdischarged or placed upon half pay; ence, Medical, and Ordnance. The idea is to consolidate, for example, the first two by requiring the Quartermasters to pay the army, in addition to their present duties, or vice versa. The Medical Department, for example, to supply the subsistence for the army, and so on. The Military Committee have concluded not to recommend action in the House at present on the bill establishing rules and regulations for the Government of the army, which passed the Senate at the last session, the Secretary of War having suggested that the subject be postponed until next Congress, to give time for further perfecting the measure. The House Sub-Judiciary Committee were engaged some hours to-day on the case of Judge Busteed of Alabama, who was present and conducted his own defense. Among the witnesses examined was Mr. Cuthbert, who is 88 years of age, and who was in Congress in 1817. He testified that he had acted as Clerk of Busteed's Court, and that false entries had been made, but he did not connect Busteed's name with them.

Official letters from the Navajo Indians Agency, at Fort Defiance, New-Mexico, speak in the highest terms of the tribe and the advances they are making toward civilization. The agent says he has built a warehouse, residence, storehouse, issuehouse, corrals, stables, &c., almost entirely with Indian labor, and that he has three hundred thousand pounds of breadstuffs, seven hundred head of cattle, annuity goods and other property in large amounts, and that nothing worthy of mention has been stolen or interfered with by the Navajoes. Subsistence is issued at the Agency every four days to 7,521 Indians. The Agent also says he has obtained stock that has been stolen from the settlements by thieving Indians, and in several instances has sent Navajoes a distance of 150 miles for stolen stock. He has made a treaty of peace between the Navajoes and Utes. This work has been accomplished mostly by Navajoes, and without the aid of a single soldier.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day had under consideration the proposition of Gen. Banks, tendering the good offices of the United States to Hayti and Saint Domingo in their struggle for a republican form of government. Gcn. Banks's first proposition to the Committee was to extend something like a protectorate over all the islands in the Caribbean Sea, but the Committee did not look upon it with favor. Neither do they favor the one which reported back, without amendment, the bill granting NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1869.

House. The Committee have no idea at present of Mr. FOWLER introduced a bill to amend the act of July 4, 1864, to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claums, which was referred to the

Mr. FOWLER introduced a bill to amend the act of July 4, 1864, to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It provides for the payment to citizens of such States as are now entitled to the benefits of said act, of claims for stores furnished to the Engineer and Ordnance Departments of the Army.

Mr. COLE presented the petition of A. M. Kenaday, Agent of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, asking the establishment of a branch of the Soldiers' Home for the Pacific coast, admitting soldiers who have served continuously twenty years. Referred to the Military Committee.

Military Committee.
On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Or.) the Senate took up and after a brief debate passed the bin to grant lands to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from Coose Bay to Rooseburg, Oregon.
On motion of Mr. THAYER (Rep., Neb.) a bill to con-The Missouri contest case of Switzle against Anderson has not been taken up, owing to the absence during the present session of Representative Burton C. Cook, who has been more immediately in charge of that case. The New-Mexico case, Chaves against Cheever, will be taken up by the Committee on Mon-

firm the title to certain lands in Nebraska, and a bill sup-plementary thereto, were taken up and passed.

THE BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF SUE MURPHY.

The morning hour having expired, the bill for the relief ne Murphy of Decatur, Ala., again came up for cou-

The morning hour having expired, the bill for the relief of Sue Murphy of Decatur, Ala., again came up for consideration.

Mr. HENDEICKS (Dem., Ind.) being entitled to the floor, said that the bill seemed to him so obviously just, that he could not understand why the Senators opposed it. Mrs. Murphy having been always a loyal entitled to payment for her property taken by the Government for a public use; and who ever wished to have her claim rejected on the ground that if it and others like it were allowed their amount would be greater than the people could afford to pay, should be prepared to say that the bonds of the Government should be repudlated on the same grounds. The obligation to pay the bonds rested merely on a contract, but the obligation to pay for property in such a case as this rested on higher grounds, an express constitutional provision. It had been objected to this claim that the property taken was in an enemy's country. But this was not the fact. Decatur was within the lines of the United States army, and the authority of the Government had been already reëstablished there. In reply to the argument made against the bill on the ground that Mrs. Murphy, being a citizen and resident of Alabama, must necessarily have been a public enemy, he cited the declaration of a prominent Republican, Gov. Morton, in September, 1865, that the war was waged to suppress an insurrection of individuals, not of States, and that the individual who participated in that insurrection was personally responsible. Mrs. Murphy, he said, never ceased to be a loyal citizen of the United States, and that the individual who participated in that insurrection was personally responsible. Mrs. Murphy, he said, never ceased to be a loyal citizen of the United States, and that the individual who participated in that insurrection was personally responsible. Mrs. Murphy, he said, never ceased to be a loyal citizen of the United States, and that the individual who participated in that insurrection was personally responsible. Mrs. Murphy

to be a loyal citizen of the United States, and, therefore, could not be held in any degree responsible for the disloyalty of her neighbors.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) asked whether if Mrs, Murphy's claim rested on the ground that she was a citizen of the United States, whose property had been taken for public use, the fact of her loyalty increased the citizen who had not been loyal.

Mr. HENDRICKS declined to discuss the merits of any other claim than the one before the Senate. The fidelity of this claimant to her Government had never been questioned, and although the obligation of the Government to pay for her property taken for public use is apparent, yet the obligation might be questioned in the case of a person who had taken part in an insurrection. The people, although they had to pay for many things that they ought never to pay for, were yet able to pay every right and just claim like that of Mrs. Murphy.

Mr. CONKLING said he had convinced himself that the bill was more important in its relation to the finances of the Government than any other that would be likely to come up this session, and he thought if the object of the Senate were to make the war odious and dispose of its own intelligence and integrity, the object could be attained by passing the bill. In 1804, when her property was destroyed, the claimant was a citizen of Alabamaa portion of the country which had previously been prochaimed by the President to be in a state of insurrection.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) remarked, what the President in his procianment had said was not that Alabama was

berg fraudulent naturalization case, which has been pages. The sub-committee will visit several parts of

SON (Rep., N. H.) followed in opposition to the bill.
Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Ky.) asked Senators Patterson, or
Frelinghuysen, or Conkling to state distinctly what law
they relied upon to authorize the taking of the property

of the Hon, A. H. H. Stuart (Chairman), Messrs. John L. Marye, jr., of Fredericksburg, James F. Johnson of Bedford, W. T. Sutherlin of Danville, Wyndham Richmond, and J. F. Slaughter of Lynchburg. The

had been serized?

Mr. PATTERSON replied that that eass would be parallel with the case of a Mr. Graham, previously cited by him, who had been refused payment by the War Department for certain sugar of his taken in New-Orleans for the use of the army, and he saw no reason thy Andrew Johnson should be treated differently; and, by way of further reply, he asked Mr. Davis whether Mr. Johnson, because of his loyalty, would be entitled to payment for property destroyed in battle.

Mr. DAVIS answered that the Scuator from New-Hampshire, with the advoluces characteristic of the sec-

on he represented, had attempted to answer as ques-bon by asking abother. [Laughter.] But he insisted son a categorical answer. Mr. PATTERSON said he had thought the question put

resident to be enemy's territory.

Mr. DAVIS said that the opponents of this bill opposed to pon the ground that the law of nations which regulates the rights and liabilities of citizens and subjects of ations at war with each other applies to the case of the tates in rebellion against the Government of the United States in rebellou against the Government of the United States; but the answer of Mr. Howard abandoned that ground, because, if the law of nations applied here, then Mr. Johnson and Judge Wayne, being citizens of an enemy's country, their property in the District of Columbia or elsewhere would be liable to conflectation.

Without acting on the bill, the Senate took up and passed as bill for the relief of R. W. Best and Somuel Phillips of North Carolina, and then, at 4 p. m., adjourned to Monday.

ably, all but a quorum will go nome, whit the under-standing that some will return and relieve those here on duty, thus keeping constantly in session, prepared to take advantage of any circumstance which may arise toward accomplishing the object of The Secretary of War transmitted to the House to-lay the claim of the officers and crew of the United tates steamer De Soto for salvage against the Monday. gar to 1 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. VAN WYCK (Rep., N. Y.) presented the re-monstrance of Thomas J. Bradley, President of the New-York Kuife Company and other citizens of Waldren, N. Y., against any further increase of the duty on imported Mr. KELLY (kep., Penn.) presented a petition and

nemorial of the sugar refiners of Philadelphia, asking for a new classification of sugar for tariff purposes. The House proceeded, as the business of the morning iour on Friday, to the call of committees for bills of

States steamer De Soto for salvage against the United States steamer Leviathan. He says the claim was presented to the War Department, but there was no appropriation for the payment of it. The Secretary suggests that it be made a matter of inquiry as to whether the public advantage would not be promoted by a repeal of the statute allowing salvage to salvors of public vessels where parties belong to the public armed service. It would seem to be questionable justice that the United States should be called upon to pay for services rendered its own vessels in distress by its own officers and crews. The subject was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Information has been received that the Texas Convention has passed an ordinance giving the right of a private character, and took up the bill reported by Mr FERRY (Rep., Mich.), from the Post-Office Committee, FERRY (Rep., Mich.), from the Post-Office Committee, on the 18th of December has, to allow Lewis D. Smith, Postmaster at Ionia, Mieh., credit for public money and stamps stolen from his possession, not exceeding \$1,861.

After considerable discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. LINCOLN. (Rep., N. 73), from the Post-Office Committee, reported a bill to make an additional allowance to Ed. B. Houg on a mail contract. Passed. Also a bill allowing compensation to Heary S. Gibbons, Postmaster at St. John's, Michigan, for money stolen from him belonging to the Post-Office. Passed. vention has passed an ordinance giving the right of way to the International Pacific Railroad, from the eastern to the western border of that State, and a reservation of 20 miles on each side of the road, the road to be completed within six years. This road is one of the connecting links of the international line from Cairo to San Blas, on the Pacific Ocean. The Texas Convention is debating the question of divid-

St. John's, Michigan, for model specific partial ing to the Post-Office. Passed.

POSTAGE ON BROUGHLYN MAIL MATTER.

Mr. BARNES (Denu, N. Y.) introduced a joint resolution, directing that the mail matter addressed to Brooklyn shall be forwarded through either of the three post-offices within its corporate limits without additional postage.
THE NEW-TORK SUGAR REFINERIES AND WEST INDIA

ed for New-York who are not assigned to duty, as there is as yet no demand for their services. A sufficient number has been appointed for all other sections throughout the country, excepting the Fourth Kentucky District. Many of those who have been appointed are without assignment to duty.

It was recently stated that Lucius F. Rolfe had been arreated an the charge of presenting a fraudupostage.

THE NEW-TORK SUGAR REFINERIES AND WEST INDIA

IMPORTATION.

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., N. Y.) presented the petition of
the leading sugar reducers in New-York, for relief from
the importation of West India and other refined sugars.
The potition is signed by the Sunarts, Molier, Havemeyer,
Bradish, Johnson, and others.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., flt.), from the Committee on
Reconstruction, reported a bill reheving from legal and
political disabilities, R. W. Best and Samuel F. Phillips,
one the Clerk and the other the Reporter of the Supreme
Court of North Carolina. Passed.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Olno.), from the Committee on
Ways and Means, reported a bill amending the second
section of the law of March, 31, 186s, to exempt certain
manufactures from internal taxes, so as to extend its provisions to manufactories of naval machinery for the Government, and remitting such taxes as had not accrued
prior to the 1st of April, 186s. After a brief explanation
by Mr. Schenek, the bill was passed.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., ill.) the Naval
Appropriation bill was made the special order for Monday next. Mr. EROOKS reserved the right of making
points of order on the various sections of the bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE suggested that that right might be
reserved and, exercised so as to increase the public expenditure.

Mr. BROOKS repided that is was very casy to make
such an insinuation, but that a member might take up
the time of the House in bellowing about economy, and been arrested on the charge of presenting a fraudu-lent claim against the Treasury Department. He had a hearing to-day before United States Commis-sioner Brown, who honorably discharged him. There was a full attendance at the regular Cabinet

penditure.

Mr. BROOKS replied that it was very easy to make such an insinuation, but that a member might take up the time of the House in bellowing about economy, and thus waste forty times the amount attempted to be saved. The House, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Hubbard (Rep., N. Y.) in the Chair, on the Military Academy bill, an hour and a half being allowed for general debate.

MR. LOGAN (Rep., Ill.) addressed the Committee in opposition to Mr. Jenekes's Civil Service bill, discussing the whole matter, declaring that his desired the business of this Government to be discharged with the atmost intelligence, fidelity, and dispatch, and upon the principle of scrupulous economy, and that the employes shall receive such compensation as will make them proof against dishonesty. He would vote for any practicable measure to bring about such a reform, but he was immovably opposed to the establishment of a Hietenure in office; a system so opposed to the genius and spirit of our institutions and our people, and regarded with so much apprehension by the debaters on the Constitution. In this connection he alinded to the debates upon giving a lifetenure of office to the Judges of the Supreme Court, showing the apprehensions then entertained, and that the same danger was as much to be apprehensed now. He held that their representatives have no right to create a power that is not liable to their deciator, which is final and paramount to all other authority. He argued that the appointment of subordinates, or the nominations for appointments, are just as much the part

of a duty of Representatives as any other resting upon them, and that a share in those appointments is as much a time-honored right of the people as any they have. Every Administration was held responsible for the policy it pursued, and had, therefore, a right to unanimity in all of its departments. He pictured the condition of the Government at the breaking out of the Rebellion, with all its smaller offices filled by Secessionists, who communicated to the enemy all the plans of the Government, and successfully thwarted our movements on every hand. He then argued that the heads of departments had no time to investigate the charges of errors in subordinates, and to follow out the technical and slow procedure of commissions or courts to remove unworthy incumbents, and that it is the duty of legislators to shape laws so as to include the contingency of war as well as in peace. The proposition of the bill to place at the head of the Bureau the Vice-President of the United States, making him the supreme ruler and dictator and first indee upon the application of employés, he regarded as a means by which the public patronage might become subservient to one man who knows no superior; whom even the Senate could not control, and which power, in unworthy hands might be will of the people, being the very essence of centralization of power in one man. The whole bill he declared to be an opening wedge to an aristocracy which once established by law would result in two schools in this country, one for millitary and the other for civil education, which schools would monopolize all avenues of approach to the Government, and might, in the event of another war, prove a most formidable enemy. He appealed to the friends of those who died on their country's altar, that this great Government might be preserved republican in form and republican in name.

country's altar, that this great Government might be preserved republican in form and republican in name.

REPLY OF MR. JENCKES.

After Mr. Logan had completed his speech, Mr. JENCKES (Rep., R. I.) replied, expressing his surprise that it should have been made without notice and out of order. The key note of the gentleman's speech had been that the bill created officers with a life tenure, and therefore, should not be countenanced. The bill proposed no such thins. It proposed that the incumbent of office should hold it only during the efficiency of his service, which was an entirely different thing. In other words, it proposed that every person in the service of the Government should render to the people an equivalent for his compensation. What was there anti-republican or anti-democratic in that? The objection made in reference to the power of the Vice-President had no foundation whatever, for under the bill he had no patronage or appointing power. The President would have the appointment of the other members of the Commission, and the Commission itself would have no appointing power. He ridiculed the idea of the bill creating an aristocracy, showing that the applicants for examination for office would not be persons nominated by Members of Congress or local politicians, but persons presenting themselves from all walks of life. The President had to give commissions to 60,000 men, and if he undertook to test the merits of the applicants, it would absorb all his time and attention. This bill nevely provided the means of knowledge for the President, and of presenting to him the names of persons qualified for the various offices.

Mr. SHELLABARGER (Rep., Ohio) inquired as to the constitutional points involved in the bill; whether it was competent for Congress to provide a law for a nember of the Senate, for the Vice-President was in fact a member of the Senate, and should be at the head of an executive departments, in the face of the Constitutional provise that no person holding an office in the United States shal

proviso that no person holding an office in the United States shall be a member of either House during his office.

Mr. JENCKES replied that there might be some difference of opinion as to whether the Vice-President is a member of the Senate, but that that provision of the bill was of no particular importance. A commission could be appointed without the Vice-President being a member of it, though he thought it eminently proper that the Vice-President should be, he having no official duty to perform except to preside over the Senate. As to Mr. Logan's criticism of the terms of office proposed in the bill. Mr. Jonekes asked that it should be contrasted with the present terms of office. Now appointments are made entirely by favor, merit being a secondary consideration. Paironage was at the root of all appointments, and the consequences of it were seen throughout the whole civil service. It was the present mode of appointment that was inherited from monarchical government. The competitive examination in France was one of the fruits of the first Republic. It was a decree of the Constituent Assembly and not of the King. It England, instead of its being the outgrowth of aristocracy it had been established by an order of the Queen and Council. If such commission were appointed there would be no smuggling into great ports or into small ports. Revenue Inspectors would have an incentive to perform their ddites faithfully, and all persons dealing with the Government would have assuffance that the bill emanated from the Commistee on Reirenchment. It had been attacked as a political measure that the bill emanated from the Commistee on Reirenchment. It had been attacked as a political measure by the gentlemen from Illinois (Mr. Logan.) As a political measure he (Mr. Jenekes) defended it, and claimed that it was one by which republican institutions could be more strengthened than by any other law of the last half century; for corruption it would substitute purity, for venality, honor. It would give to the civil service the cha

united as one people, with the equality, dignity, and rights of the several States established and secured.

The Committee rose, and the House, at 4:15, adjourned till Monday next.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. CHAMBERLAIN-THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS-OFFICIAL VOTE FOR

PRESIDENT. AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 8.—Gov. Chamberlain AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 8.—Gov. Chamberlain was inaugurated to-day, in the presence of both branches of the Legislature and a large concourse of people. He has been in feelide health for several days, and had some difficulty in delivering his address, which was unusually short. On National matters, the Governor said that in the recent decision of the people at the critical hour when the great issues which have distracted the country were to be finally determined, they have shown that they are not willing to give the Government ever to the hands of our adversaries as a rebuke for our errors and weakness, and that neither the renewal of violence nor of treachery shall cause them to lose sight of the high mission laid upon them for the enfranchisement of men. The firm hand raised up by Providence to quell the violence of the Rebellion is chosen once more to guide in the victories of peace. The stask to restore financial confidence and industrial presperity is not light, but we may now pursue it under more favorable auspices. The different branches of the Government will no longer have occasion to bend their energies to baffle each other. The States of the South will see that our quarrel is not with them, but with the implicable spirit of Secession and Slavery, and fir is to be hoped they will acquiesce in the manifest will of the people.

The official vote of Maine for Governor is 131.582; Chamberlain's majority, 19,264.

FLORIDA.

REORGANIZATION OF THE LOWER HOUSE. TALLAHASSEY, Fla., Jan. 8.—In the Senate to-day no business was transacted. The House reorganized to-day by electing M. L. Sterns Speaker. A slight demonstration was made to reappoint an Investigation Committe, but it met with but little encouragement.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

GEN. PORTER ON THE ARKANSAS TROUBLES-REBEL COMPLAINTS CONCERNING THE RE The following official report, relating to affairs

in Arkansas, has been received at Gen. Grant's headquar, ters, from Gen. Horace Porter, of his staff:

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LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 26.

GENERAL: Gen, Babcock and I arrived here two days ago. So many contradictory reports have been circulated in regard to Gov. Clayton's militia, that it may be well for you to know the facts in the case. The present State Government was certainly in some danger previous to the Presidential election. Senator Barker had been shot and wounded badly, Mr. Upham of the Lower House wounded, Mr. Hines, a Member of Congress, and a Freedman's Bureau agent killed, and other agents and a United Marshal driven from their posts by threats. The Governor, Senator Rice, and others, had to sleep in the State-House under guard, for fear of assassimation. The Governor wisely refrained from taking any violent measure until after the election, fearing that the Opposition might make capital out of it. As soon as it was over, however, he organized a militia force of about 800 men, one-fourth colored, under Gen. Caiterson, in the South-west, and Upham in the North-east, with orders to live off the country, taking what was absolutely necessary, and giving vouchers. His intention is to pay all loyal holders of vouchers, and no others. Two assassins have already been executed by sentence of a Military Commission. Seventeen others are in prison and a great number Lave been run out of the State. But the best result I can see is the disposition of all business men to voluntarily caroli themselves as a posse pledged to assist the sheriffs to arrect lawioss characters if the Governor will releve them from martial law. He has accepted many such pledges and martial law exists in only parts of some counties. The entire conservative wing of the Republican party were opposed to the declaration of martial law, including Gen. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding the troops in the State. They admitted the reign of terror established by the Rebels, but wanted the United States to make the arrests. Governor Clayton's arguments in fa

while the United States troops are in the vicinity and break out worse than ever when they have gone. The Rebels are generally anxious to have them as it creates an expenditure of money in their midst from which they reap a benefit. The militia punishes all the disloyal and and extorts piedges from them to respect the laws. As these people have threatened to break up the State Government as soon as the United States troops are removed, this teaches them that the State is able to protect itself. The militia has been under tolerable good control, and the plundering reported in the press is the taking of supplies under orders. One negro militia man committed a rape on a white woman, but was immediately arrested by Gen. Catterson (who seems to be a very good man), tried, convicted, and promptly executed. The Governor's policy has, no doubt, scriously interfered with business where martial law has been proclaimed, and injured business men of all partles, hence the opposition from loyalists. It has interfered with travel, taken off hands for the militia at a season when they were badly needed, and created many panies. It has, however, accomplished much more good than the most sanguine expected, and Gen. Smith scknowledged that he thought the Governor's judgment was better than his own, and that the result would fully justify the action of the former. The Governor is now disposed to relieve each county from martial law as soon as it can be done safely. The Governor is certainly a man of intelligence and nerve, and has labored under difficulties that would have deterred a less able officer. Four thousand arms were seized by the Ku-Klux, and thrown off the boat below Memphis. He could seidom secure good men for officers, and in the eastern counties he had to depend eatirely upon the negroes for soldiers. Very respectfully, Houace Porters. A. D. C.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 8.—A special dispatch to The Avalanche from Little Rock to-night, says that great surprise was fet here at Gen. Porter's report of the affairs of this State, as

GEN. BUCHANAN ASSUMES COMMAND AT NEW-ORLEANS-DISCHARGE OF AGENTS OF THE

ORLEANS—DISCHARGE OF AGENTS OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

New-Orleans, Jan. 8.—Gen. Buchanan assumed command to-day, by virtue of seniority. His order, assuming command, simply announces that fact. Sixty civilian agents and clerks of the Freedmen's Bureau of this State, have been discharged, thus reducing the establishment to small proportions. An order was issued yesterday prohibiting further admissions in the Freedmen's Hospital of this city.

Freedmen's Hospital of this city.

FATAL AFFRAY AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. S.—A shooting affray occurred in this city this city this morning at 10 o'clock at the corner of Second and Market-sta, resulting in the death of Edward Whitfield, of the firm of Moore and Whitfield, cotton factors, by S. A. Doran, a gambler. Doran had rented a house from Whitfield's father, and kept such disreputable company that an attempt was made in the Courta to eject him. Doran this morning published a card in The Aradanche, denouncing both of the Whitfield as thleves and liars. Edwin Whitfield and Major Moore went to his house for the purpose, it is supposed, of chastising Doran. On knocking at the door, it was opened and Whitfield entered. The door was slammed in Mr. Moore's face, and locked. The shooting commenced simultaneously with the locking of the door. When Moore and a crowd, who were attracted by the firing, burst the door open, Whitfield was found lying on the floor, dying, and Doran and two women standink in the center of the room. Doran cried out that he surrendered, and he and the women were taken to jail. Whitfield's pistol was found on him, never having been drawn. He was shot through the body five times, and beaten over the head with a pistol. There is atrong talk of lynching Doran.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 8.—Reliable information received here this evening from the scene of yesterday's affray report the negroes much excited, big no further acts of violence had been perpetrated. The ellitary force sent to the assistance of the Sheriff has returned to this city, and no further disturbance is apprehended. SOLDIERS SENT TO NORFOLK-THE FUNERAL OF

MR. BOTTS.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 8.—A company of infantry and a battery of the 5th Artillery were sent to Norfolk by rail to-day.

A meeting of citizens is called for to-morrow to make preparations for the funeral of the late Hon. Jno. M. Boets on Sunday next. The bells here were tolled all day, and the State House flag is at half mast.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 8 .- William Henry Carswell, the murderer of the little girl Abby Saunders, near Camden, in April last, was hung at 12:40 o'clock to-day at Rome. The prisoner professed to have made his peace with God, and said he was ready to die on the scaffold. his sentence was just, and that his crime demanded his death. Between 200 and 000 special deputies were in the fall-yard. Thousands of persons were outside. Chloroform was administered to the prisoner just previous to the falling of the drop.

THE SCHOOL-HOUSE ACCIDENT AT ROCHESTER-CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 8 .- Thus far but eight persons have died in consequence of the falling of the bookhouse floor on Wednesday night. There are nearly 50 of the wounded, but most of them are out of danger. Six of the killed were buried this morning. One funeral was held for all at the St. Peter's and St. Paul's Cathol cause of the accident was the neglect to put a stone cap

was held for all at the St. Peter's and St. Paul's Catholic Church. The coroner's investigation shows that the cause of the accident was the neglect to put a stone cap of full size upon a brick pier in the cellar.

The Rochester Democrat gives the following details: "At the earliest moment practicable the crushed forms were placed tenderly in the chamber of the priest and in the contiguous houses, where the kindest attention and solicitude were shown by the occupants. In the priest's house the scenes were cruelly touching. On one table, glassly and rigid, lay the forms of two dead women, Mrs. Kinck and Katie Lawrence, the one nearly three-score, the other but is, with heads crushed and bloody, and faces clotted with their own gore, awful visions of sudden and instantaneous death. Those two bodies were perfectly limp, and not a bone in the body remains uncrushed. In the next room lay Mr. David C. Way, who can hardly recover. On the those a little creature lay groaning and sobbing with a broken arm. In still another room an old man, George Popss, lay on the floor, no relatives to mourn or care for him, but over him sat a sad, tearful woman, rocking mournfully over the stranger who was her lodger. His face was peaceful, and save the bandage which upheld his jaw, one would have imagined him sleeping. Beyond him on the floor was the most pathetic of all the hight's bloody work. A little girl, with bloody, swellen features, lay in the palnul attitude of one who had struggled for life. Black, purple streaks distigated a clotted mat of hair, pulled from the poor head in the awful struggle with death. This was the girl Maggie Wiess. She lay desolately in the corner, unmourned a clotted mat of hair, pulled from the poor head in the awful struggle with death. This was the girl Maggie Wiess. She lay desolately in the corner, unmourned administed with her own info blood, and her hands still retained a clotted mat of hair, pulled from the poor head in the says? We have all the same time caresing the little bloody form. At la

THE OCEAN COUNTY (N. J.) CONTESTED SENATOR-

Tom's RIVER, N. J., Jan. 6 .- A very interesting investigation is going on at this place in the matter of the eligibility of Mr. John Torrey to a seat in the State Senate. His seat is contested by Mr. J. Hooper, the Senate. His seat is contested by Mr. J. Hooper, the opposing candidate, on the ground of ineligibility, as it is claimed that he has not resided in this county long enough to enable him to a seat. The matter has been referred to a Master in Chancery to take testimony, to be submitted to the Committee on Effections, when, after a report from that Committee it will be taken up in the Senate for final action. The case for the contestant is managed by W. Conover esq. of Freehold, and that of the respondent by J. Dixon esq. of Jersey City. Quite a number of witnesses have aiready been examined. The case excites a good deal of interest among politicians.

MEETING OF THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE VETERANS UNION.

CONCORD, Jan. 8 .- The fourth annual meeting of the New-Hampshire Veterans' Union was held to-day at Union Hall. There was a large attendance of officers of the veteran regiments of the State. The following offiof the veteran regiments of the State. The following offi-cers were elected: Major-Gen. S. G. Griffin, President, Brig-Gen. John Bedell, Vice-President; Lieut.-Col. Josiah Stevens, jr., Secretary; Major Henry McFarland, Treas-urer. A resolution was passed that all arrangements as to the time and place of the next reunion and the nature of the entertainment provided on the occasion be left to the Executive Committee. The orator, Major-Gen. Kli-pairick, was received with cheers, and he spoke for nearly an hour. The ball this evening was a brilliant affair.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8 .- Trains on the Cen PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE TURKISH REQUEST FOR POSTPONEMENT NOT ACCEDED TO -TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUCTION FOR THE TURKISH EMBASSADOR. LONDON, Jan. 8 .- The request of the Sublime Porte

for a postponement of the Conference on the Eastern question for a few days, in order that time might be sained for instructing the Turkish representative, has not been acceded to. The sessions of the Conference will certainly open in Paris to-morrow. The Sultan consequently has been compelled to telegraph at length from Constantinople his instructions to Djemel Mehemed Pacha, the Turkish Embassador at Paris. There is no question that part of these instructions are that if the discussions in the Conference extend beyond the Sublime Porte's ultimatum to the Grecian Government, that the Turkish representative shall immediately withdraw. The Turquie. the official newspaper at Constantinople, in its issue of yesterday, said that if the Turkish representative withdraws from the Conference, war with Greece is

APPREHENSION OF WAR. EVENING .- The firm attitude of Turkey on the

Eastern question excites much alarm. THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE AT THE PARIS CONFERENCE-SPECULATIONS ON THE

PROPOSED ACTION OF THE CONFERENCE. VIENNA, Jan. 8 .- The Presse of this city asserts that the representative of the Greek Government at the Paris Conference will not be permitted to offer any proposition, but will attend only for the purpose of giving information in regard to the subjects under discussion. The Conference will frame a project of settlement, which it will be the duty of Greece to adopt after its acceptance by the Sublime Porte and the withdrawal of the Turkish ultimatum.

A CORPS OF OBSERVATION ON THE PYRENEES. Paris, Jan. 8.-The Spanish Government is about to establish a corps of observation on the Pyrenees. MUCH AGITATION PREVAILING THROUGHOUT

Dispatches from Madrid report that much agitaion prevails in all parts of Spain.

REPORT OF AN INSURRECTION IN MILAN. Paris, Jan. 8 .- A rumor is current here that an insurrection has broken out in Milan.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

Paris, Jan. 8-The outflow of specie from the Bank of France still continues. The regular weekly statement is made public to-day, whereby it is shown the amount of bullion in vault is twenty-seven and a half millions of francs less than at the corresponding

THE WEST INDIES.

PAVORABLE RECEPTION OF THE PROCLAMATION OF CAPT.-GEN. DULCE-LANDING OF RE-CRUITS AND MUSKETS FOR THE INSURGENTS PROCLAMATION ABOLISHING SLAVERY SOON TO BE ISSUED.

HAVANA, Jan. 8 .- The proclamation of Capt .en. Dulce is favorably received by the majority of the and Cuban parties. It is rumored that an interview will soon take place between Gen. Duice and prominent revo-inticnists in Havana. Should the meeting be successful it would tend materially to the restoration of peace on the

it would tend materially to the restoration of peace on the island.

News has been received here from Nassau that a schooner recently arrived there from Caba, after success-fully landing 50 recruits and 2,000 muskets for the insur-gents.

GENERAL-GENERAL AMNESTY-RESTORAT

CIVII. LAW—ESTABLISHMENT OF LIBERTY OF THE PRIESS.

EVENING.—The Gacela will publish to-morrow a proclamation by the Captain-General granting a general and absolute annesty of all politheal offenses, pardoning all persons whether now confined in prison, or in Inding, or absent from the country. Gen. Dulce will issue another proclamation to-morrow, dissolving the military commissions, and restoring full jurisdiction to the Civil Courts. Within a few days Gen. Dulce will promulgate the law establishing the liberty of the press. The public orints will be permitted to discuss without the intervention of the censorship all questions except those relating to Siavery and the dogmas of the Catholic religion.

A BRITISH SCHOONER SEIZED-ATTACK UPON

A BRITISH SCHOONER SEIZED—ATTACK UPON THE PORT OF AQUIN.
HAVANA, Jan. S.—The British war-steamer Eclipse has arrived here with later and important news from Port-an-Prince. The Haytian steamer Saluave seized the British schooner Couch, Capt. Pearl, from St. Marc with a cargo of coffee and cotton, and carried her into Port-an-Prince as a prize. It was reported that the United States Consul at Aux Cayes had been roughly handled by the revolutionists, but the story is not credited. An attack was about to be made on the port of Aquin. President Saluave has ordered his steamer to attack the port in front, while he will personally superintend the landing forces in the rear of the place. The women and children have all left the town and taken refuge in the ships in the harbor. There was a fight at Aux Cayes on Christmas, in which the citizens and troops defeated the Piquets.

DISTURBANCE AT KINGSTON.

We are informed by private advices, dated at Kingston Dec. 17, 1868, that at the close of the three days race contest, a serious fracas happened between the military (black troops) known commonly as the "Royal African Corps," and the civilians, which resulted in the slaughter on the spot of three persons, and the wounding of others, who were conveyed to the hospital in North-st. All those lay in a precarious state. The military were with much difficulty restored to order, for under the influence of hquor and gunpowder they are even indisciplined to their superior effects orders. The race-course of Kingston is full one mile in diameter, and is all around studded with beautiful tropical cottages, which are phabited by the clife of society, mostly whites; hence may be indiged the dismay occasioned by such an unexpected casualty.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH. LATEST GENERAL NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH.

Gens. Babcock and Porter of Gen. Grant's staff, have returned to New-Orleans from Texas.

Col. Thomas N. Burwell, Captain in the War of 1812, died at Richmond yesterday, aged 81 years.

Six frame buildings on Federal-st., in Alleghany City, were destroyed by fire yesterday meruning. The iron foundery of Rogers & Owen, in

Philadelphia was damaged by fire, on Friday evening, to the extent of \$8,000.

The Rev. Mr. Sparrow was assaulted and stabbed by one Christie at Eldorado, Canada, on Wednesday. Christie has been arrested.

Fred. Platte, about 14 years of age, was drowned in the river at Webster, Mass. yesterday, by the

drowned in the river at Webster, Mass, yesterday, by the giving way of the ice on which he was playing.

A Meeting of delegates from the sportsmen's clubs in this State will be held at Albany on Tuesday, January 12. Each club is entitled to send two delegates.

gates.

Allan Pinkerton denies Detective Falkers statement that Reno and Anderson were innocent of the express repbery at Seymour, and that Falker knew and could have arrested the guilty parties.

The large flouring and grist mill of S. S. Stovens at Big Flats, about 12 miles from Elmira, was burned on Wednesday night. The loss is \$19,000; Insurance for \$7,500. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incomplay.

incendiary.
The Standing Committee of the Protestant

... The Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopai Diocese of Pennsylvania on Wednesday refused, by a unanimous vote, to sign testimonials for the Rev. Dr. Deane, recently elected Bishop of the new Diocese of Albany, New-York.

... The man found dead in his room at a hotel in Danielsonyille, Mass., on Tuesday forenoon, was identified yesterday as Edward B. Stowell of Oxford, Mass., formerly a soldier in the 21st Massachusetts Regiment. A bottle containing prussic acid was found beside his bed, and it is supposed that sickness and poverty caused him to commit suicide.

CARS BURNED AT RAHWAY, N. J.
RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 8.—Nine car-loads of hay attached to a freight train from Milistone caught fire on the Jersey Road, near Rahway, last night. Four of the cars were destroyed, and the others damaged. The trains were all delayed until 4 o'clock this morning, except the Cincinnati express from New-York.

CONVICTION OF A MURDERER AT PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. S.—James Lane, colored, who has been on trial for poisoning his wife, was to day convicted of murder in the first degree. This was the second trial.